



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Dr. E. L. Tiffin, Governor of Ohio, practiced medicine for several years in Charles Town, Jefferson county, Va., before he went to the Northwest Territory in 1796. The house he built and lived in, on Liberty street, Charles Town (now West Virginia), is still standing and occupied by Mr. T. W. Tomlinson, who furnishes the above information to *The Spirit of Jefferson*, Charles Town, July 21. Dr. Tiffin was born in England.

Lewis's History of West Virginia states that Jeremiah Morrow, Governor of Ohio, was born near Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Va., in 1771, but Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography* that he was born in Gettysburg, Pa., October 6, 1771. By act of October, 1790, the Virginia Legislature appointed John Morrow, gent., one of the trustees for managing a lottery to raise money for building a Presbyterian church in Shepherdstown.

NOTES FROM THE ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY RECORDS.

Contributed by Mr. R. S. THOMAS, Smithfield, Va.

(CONCLUDED)

At a Court held April 4th, 1782.

The Court Speaks of the districts of Captains Edmund Godwin, Mills Wilkinson, William Hodsden, Goodrich Wilson, William Gray, William Blunt, Thomas Fearn, Daniel Herring, James Johnson, William Eley, Mills Lawrence, Emanuel Wills, Thomas Pierce, and appoints collectors of the tithables in their several districts who upon the 4th day of October, 1782, are ordered to take a census of the people.

At a Court held July 14th, 1782.

Ordered that Thomas Smith, Gent., be Captain in the room of Thomas Pierce, resigned, and that Sharp Reynolds be 1st Lt. & Lemuel Lightfoot 2d Lt. to that Company.

Brewer Godwin, James Pedin, William Hodsden, Goodrich Wilson, Richard Hardy, Lawrence Baker, George Purdie, Daniel Herring, Jr., Nathaniel Flemyng, Benj. Eley, James Allen

Bridger, Thomas Smith & Thomas Pierce, Gentlemen, are the collectors mentioned above in both instances.

At a Court held for Isle of Wight County 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1782.

Present: John Sck. Wills, William Hodsdon, Richard Hardy, Thomas Smith, Gentlemen Justices.

Ordered that the following Representation be transmitted to his Excellency, the Governor and the Honorable privy Council to suspend opporation of the Act of the Assembly entitled an act for filling up our Quota of Troops in the Continental Service, and that Thomas Pierce, Gentleman, be requested to wait on his Excellency, and to lay the same before him.

To his Excellency Benjamin Harrison, Esquire, Governor, and the Honorable, the privy Council.

The Court in behalf of the Inhabitants of the County of Isle of Wight humbly represent that they are, and ever have been, ready and willing to conform to the laws of the State, yet are we surprised to hear that the last Assembly by some unhappy Infatuation Omitted to repeal the act entitled an act for filling up our Quota of Troops in the Continental Service, altho' in the discussion of the subject, it appeared we are told, to be their intention that it should have no further opporation. This omission, if we have been rightly informed, induced your Honorable board to enforce the law and that you have given orders for the execution thereof. We therefore, humbly, beg leave to represent the unhappy situation of this county during the late Invasion—being a frontier we were constantly exposed to the depredation of the enemy, who not only landed almost dayly on our shores but repeatedly marched through the county committing the most wanton destruction of our property, by carrying off our slaves, destroying our stock and plundering and stealing everything else they thought worth their taking away, whereby many of our Inhabitants lost the greatest part of their fortunes while they for the most part were on constant duty harrassed and fatigued beyond the power of description, all which they bore with cheerfulness and manly fortitude, ever desirous to distinguish themselves as faithful citizens and good soldiers. We further represent, that during the last Invasion we had one half of our militia on duty the first three months, and afterwards

one third part till about the 20 of November, whereby we humbly presume that from our extraordinary service we have fulfilled the intentions of the aforesaid act and discharged ourselves from the operation thereof. Thus circumstanced we need not, we trust, apologise for not executing the said act within the time therein prescribed. We further represent that in case of another invasion we are liable to the like misfortunes and distress, and therefore instead of being weakened by draughting our militia we shall most assuredly want the assistance of others. But we cannot conclude without making some observation on the aforesaid act, first the soldier who enlists or is draughted is entitled to a certain bounty. The Assembly have exploded the idea of paper money. Government is not yet, we are told, possessed of specie to discharge such bounty. That part of the law, therefore, is nugatory. Second, each county was to furnish a certain number of men, not in proportion of the number of militia, but in proportion to property it contained. Since passing the law a considerable part of the property in some countys, particularly in this, has been destroyed by the enemy. That such should now be called upon to furnish the same number of men that they were to have raised when their property was entire would be absurd, ungenerous and unjust. These considerations, however, we submit to the discretion of your Honorable board, hoping you will take it under your deliberation, and suspend the execution of the law, at least in this, and such of the frontier countys as have been plundered and distressed by the enemy, and are in future subject to the like misfortune.

And we are, &c.

"THE CHESAPEAKE WAR."

In arranging and classifying the historical archives of the State in the State Library (which, we may remark in passing, is the most valuable and important work that has been done in the Library since the war), the appended roll has been found and is published as an item of historical interest.